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ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF NOVOSIBIRSK OBLASTIndustry of City of Novosibirsk

The growth of the city of Novosibirsk since the beginning of World War II is reflected in the tremendous increase in its industrial production. Gross production of Novosibirsk's industry increased by six times between 1940 and 1945. As production grew, the industrial structure of Novosibirsk changed. In 1940, production of the large-scale enterprises of the city accounted for 15 percent of the city's total industrial output; in 1946, it accounted for 75 percent. Output of the metalworking industry accounted for 80.5 percent of the total industrial production of the city in 1944, compared to 22.9 percent in 1940. This increase in the importance of the metalworking industry can be partly explained by the fact that during the war over 16,000 machine tools were assembled and installed in Novosibirsk plants.

The chief enterprises of Novosibirsk are the Plants imeni Chkalov and imeni Lenin, the Si'sel'mash, Metallurgical, Tin, and Structural Metal plants, the Plant imeni Kirov, and the Shveynikov Knitting Factory imeni TsK. Altogether there are more than 200 enterprises in Novosibirsk now (1948) including several scores of enterprises of republic and All-Union subordination.

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Machine-Building Industry

An important branch of the machine-building industry in Novosibirsk is the optics and instrument industry. This branch is represented by the Plant imeni Lenin, which is the largest enterprise of its kind in the USSR.

The machine-tool industry is represented by two plants, one of which, the Tyazhtankogidropress Plant, sends its output far beyond the borders of Western Siberia. Also located in Novosibirsk are the Tool and Railroad Car Repair plants, and a bridge construction plant.

A new branch of machine building in Novosibirsk is the electric machine-building and radio instrument industry.

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The foremost enterprise of Novosibirsk is the Sibsel'mash Plant. The tractors, horse-drawn seeders, cultivators, and plows which this plant produces, together with tractors from the Altay Tractor Plant and combines from the Krasnoyarsk Combine Plant, form the material basis for Western Siberian agriculture.

Other Heavy Industry

The city now has its own metallurgical plants and is rapidly developing its power resources. Other industrial activities of Novosibirsk include a large chemical industry, a woodworking, and a construction materials industry. The largest enterprise of the construction materials industry is the Chernorechensk Cement Combine.

Oblast Industry

Coal is mined at two deposits: the Zav'yalov deposit located several kilometers from the Toguchin station on the railroad line leading to the Kuzbass, and at the Listvyan deposit in the Gorlov basin where a group of coal mines are located near the Yevsino station on the railroad line to Barnaul.

Peat mining is still very insignificant relative to the available resources of peat. At present (1948), peat is worked by six enterprises, excluding industrial cooperatives. Peat will be worked in places where it is the only available fuel source.

The construction materials industry, together with the logging industry, is of great importance in the development of Novosibirsk. New industrial and residential construction depend on the output of the construction materials industry. In this respect, Novosibirsk Oblast produces cement, lime, ordinary and refractory brick and tile. The foremost enterprises producing construction materials are the Chernorechensk Cement Plant, the Lime Factory in Iskitim, and the Ceramic Combine located at the Yevsino station not far from Cherenovo. Brickyards are located all over the oblast; however, the eastern rayons produce 40 percent of all the bricks produced in the oblast, Barabinskiy Rayon 50 percent, and the southern rayons only 10 percent.

Several other plants of the construction materials industry are being built or have been planned. For example, a pottery plant is to be constructed in Berdsk; a large brickyard is being completed in Kuybyshev, and the construction of new brickyards in Barabinsk and Tatarsk is planned. Local industry and kolkhozes have 180 brickyards under their jurisdiction. However, the existing capacity of the brick industry only meets half the oblast demand and consequently must be developed to the utmost.

Three fourths of all logging in the oblast is carried on in the eastern rayons of the oblast, in the pine forests along the Ob' River (Ordynskiy and Suzunskiy rayons) and along the Berd' River (Maslyaninskiy Rayon).

The northern part of Barabinskiy Rayon accounts for only about 20 percent of the commercial timber and firewood of the oblast. The most important logging centers are located in eastern rayons. Most of the logging enterprises have good technical equipment and are mechanized.

The actual woodworking industry is centered in Novosibirsk, with the exception of sawmills, which are dispersed all over the oblast.

Food Industry

Western Siberia, the principal butter-producing area of the Soviet Union, has the largest output of butter per person in the Soviet Union. Novosibirsk Oblast, and particularly the Barabinsk Steppe, is the largest butter-producing area of Western Siberia.

In 1945, about 135 dairies were located in Novosibirsk Oblast. In addition to butter, these dairies produce dry and condensed milk, cheese, and casein. Twenty-five additional butter-producing dairies and two canned milk factories will be

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built under the postwar Five-Year Plan. A large combine producing butter and dried milk has already been built in Kuybyshev.

The fish industry of Novosibirsk Oblast also plays an important part in providing food for the population. Forty-seven fishing kolkhozes are located in Novosibirsk Oblast. Five fish factories sort and process fish.

Fish catches of the oblast rose from 28,800 centners of fish in 1940 to 40,500 centners in 1945. The largest catch was made in 1943 when 85,700 centners of fish were caught. The main fishing area is Chany Lake which accounts for 40 percent of all the fish catches. Next in importance are Ubinskoye and Sartlan lakes.

Power Industry

Since 1945, 15 hydroelectric power plants, 44 steam-electric power plants, and 15 substations for high-voltage lines of large city power plants were built in Novosibirsk Oblast. According to the Five-Year Plan, 166 small hydroelectric power plants with a total capacity of 6,260 kilowatts will be built.

During the Five-Year Plan, it is planned to build the powerful Heat and Power Plant No 4. At the end of the Five-Year Plan, the electric power plants of Novosibirsk will supply electric power to the electrified section of the Tomsk Railroad System.

Rayon and Cooperative Industry

There are 39 rayon industrial combines and 35 rayon food combines in the oblast. The industrial cooperative network includes 120 artels with 6,031 persons. The invalids cooperative industry includes 41 artels with 2,117 persons.

Very important also are the timber industry cooperatives which specialize in woodworking, and also produce turpentine, resin, tar, alcohol (wood alcohol), pine and lubricating oil. There are 49 timber industry cooperatives.

Output of rayon and cooperative industry increased by $2\frac{1}{2}$ times since the prewar level. However, local industry is still a long way from utilizing local resources to the necessary extent. For example, production of shoes is still too small; so is the output of household soap, student's supplies, furniture, saddler's articles, horse-drawn transport equipment, carts, lime and brick.

During the Postwar Five-Year Plan many more enterprises of the local and cooperative industries will be constructed. By 1950, enterprises of local subordination must produce 118 million rubles' worth of products, excluding local and cooperative industry, the output of which will amount to 326 million rubles.

Transportation System

The main achievement of roadbuilding in Novosibirsk Oblast has been an asphalt road with bridges across the Inya and Berd' Rivers. During the Five-Year Plan, 700 kilometers of automobile roads of local significance will receive capital repairs or be built, and also 41,500 running meters of bridges and tunnels and 180 kilometers of roads of republic significance will be built.

In the fourth year of the Five-Year Plan the Novosibirsk railroad center and suburban traffic will be electrified. This will save 140,000 tons of coal per year. Electrification of the system will permit an additional one million tons of freight to be carried every year and will make it possible to reduce the steam locomotive park by 60 percent.

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